

## WILSON SETS DATE FOR CALLING MEN BETWEEN 21 AND 30

and staff will precede the troops abroad. It is requested that no details or speculations with regard to the mobilization of this command, dates of departure, composition, or other items, be carried by the press, other than the official bulletins given out by the War Department relating thereto."

The divisional organization of the American army consists of approximately 55,000 men.

The President supplemented this by a statement declaring he would not avail himself at present of the authorization conferred by the act to organize volunteer divisions.

"To do so," he said, "would seriously interfere with the carrying out of the chief and most immediately important purpose contemplated by this legislation, the prompt creation and early use of an effective army, and would contribute practically nothing to the effective strength of the armies now engaged against Germany."

NO TIME FOR FINE COMPLIMENTS FOR ROOSEVELT.

"I understand that the section of this act which authorizes the creation of volunteer divisions in addition to the draft was added with a view to providing an independent command for Mr. Roosevelt in giving the military authority an opportunity to use his fine vigor and enthusiasm in recruiting the forces now at the western front."

"It would be very agreeable to me to pay Mr. Roosevelt this compliment of sending to the aid of our most distinguished public men, an ex-President who has rendered many conspicuous public services and proved his gallantry in many striking ways. Politically, too, it would no doubt have a fine effect and make a profound impression. But this is not the time nor the occasion for compliment or for any action not calculated to contribute to the immediate success of the war. The business now in hand is undramatic, practical and of scientific definiteness and precision."

"I shall act with regard to it at every step and in every particular under expert and professional advice, from both sides of the water."

"That advice is that the men most needed are men of the ages contemplated in the draft provision of the present bill, not men of the age and sort contemplated in that section which authorizes the formation of volunteer units, and that for the preliminary training of the men who are to be drafted we shall need all of our experienced officers."

TRAINED TROOPS WILL BE THE FIRST TO GO.

"Mr. Roosevelt told me when I had the pleasure of seeing him a few weeks ago that he would wish to have associated with him some of the most effective officers of the regular army. He named many of those he would desire to have with him for the service, and they were men who cannot be spared from the small force of officers at our command for the much more pressing and necessary duty of training regular troops to be put into the field in France and Belgium as fast as they can be got ready."

The first troops sent to France will be taken from the present forces of the regular army and will be under the command of trained soldiers only.

"The responsibility for the successful conduct of our own part in this great war rests upon me. I could not escape it if I loved my life as much as I do. I am too much interested in the cause we are fighting for to be interested in anything but success. The issues involved are too immense for me to take into consideration anything whatever except the best, most effective, most immediate means of military action. What these means are I know from the mouths of men who have seen war as it is now conducted, who have no illusions, and to whom this grim matter is a matter of business. I shall centre my attention upon these means and let everything else wait."

"I should be deeply to blame should I do otherwise, whatever the argument of policy for a personal gratification or advantage."

## ROOSEVELT'S ARMY MIGHT HAVE SAILED MONDAY, HE SAYS

That Is, If His Offer to Raise Troops Was Accepted Three Months Ago.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt declined this morning to discuss in detail the President's statement declining the offer of volunteers, saying he would have something to say later.

"At this moment," said the Colonel, "I have nothing to say except that if the Administration had deemed it wise to grant the request I had made about raising a division three and a half months ago the division would have been ready to sail this coming Monday."

"After sixty days' intensive training in France it could not have been distinguishable from the regulars, and it would have taken away from training of troops at home only one-twelfth of the number of regular officers that will be taken in the division of regulars sent abroad."

"As regards two divisions, the regimental units would be practically complete. Let me say, however, how pleased I am that Gen. Pershing with a division is going over. I am delighted that we are so soon to have men in the fighting line and, like every other good citizen, I am delighted to do everything I can to help the recruiting and I appeal to every one to join the Liberty Loan."

## Proclamation by the President of the United States

## JUNE 5 REGISTRATION DAY FOR MEN WHO MUST SERVE IN NATIONAL DRAFT ARMY

Every One Must Fill Place Where He Will Best Serve Common Good, Says Message to People—Whole Nation to Train.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—President Wilson's proclamation, putting into effect the selective draft provision of the War Army Bill, is as follows:

Whereas, Congress has enacted and the President has on the 18th day of May, 1917, approved by law which contains the following provisions:

Section 5. That all male persons between the ages of twenty-one and thirty, both inclusive, shall be subject to registration in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the President, and upon proclamation by the President or other public notice given by him or by his direction, stating the time and place of such registration, it shall be the duty of all persons of the designated ages, except officers and enlisted men of the regular army, the navy and the National Guard and naval militia while in the service of the United States, to present themselves for and submit to registration, under the provisions of this act.

And every such person shall be deemed to have notice of the requirements of this act upon the publication of said proclamation or other notice as aforesaid given by the President or by his direction.

YEAR'S IMPRISONMENT FOR FAILURE TO REGISTER ON TIME.

And any person who shall wilfully fail or refuse to present himself for registration or to submit thereto as herein provided, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction in the District Court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, and shall thereupon be duly registered.

Provided, that in the call of the docket precedence shall be given, in courts trying the same, to the trial of criminal proceedings under this act.

Provided, further, that persons shall be subject to registration as herein provided who shall have attained their twenty-first birthday and who shall not have attained their thirty-first birthday on or before the day set for the registration, and all persons so registered shall be and remain subject to draft into the forces hereby authorized unless exempted or excused therefrom, as in this act provided.

Provided, further, that in the case of temporary absence from actual place of legal residence of any person liable to registration as provided herein, such registration may be made by mail under regulations to be prescribed by the President.

STATE AND FEDERAL OFFICIALS MUST AID REGISTRATION.

Sec. 6. That the President is hereby authorized to utilize the services of any or all departments and any or all officers or agents of the United States and of the several States, Territories and the District of Columbia and subdivisions thereof, in the execution of this act, and all officers and agents of the United States and of the several States, Territories and subdivisions thereof, and of the District of Columbia, and all persons designated or appointed under regulations prescribed by the President, whether such appointments are made by the President himself or by the Governor or other officer of any State or Territory to perform any duty in the execution of this act, are hereby required to perform such duty as the President shall order or direct, and all such officers and agents and persons so designated and appointed shall hereby have full authority for all acts done by them in the execution of this act, by the direction of the President.

FRAUD AND INCORRECT STATEMENTS TO BE PUNISHED.

Any person charged, as herein provided, with the duty of carrying into effect any of the provisions of this act or the regulations made or directions given thereunder who shall fail or neglect to perform such duty, or any person charged with such duty or having and exercising any authority under said act, regulations or directions, who shall knowingly make or be a party to the making of any false or incorrect registration, physical

## AMERICAN GENERAL WHO WILL COMMAND U. S. ARMY IN FRANCE

General Commanding Won Fame in Indian Wars, in East and in Mexico.



MAJ. GEN. J. J. PERSHING

Typical American fighting men are Major General John T. Pershing, who will lead the first United States Army that goes to France, and Col. Charles A. Doyen, who will be in command of the Marine contingent of Gen. Pershing's forces.

Major Gen. Pershing is far from being an untired fighter, for he has won spurs in every war in which this country has been engaged since his graduation from West Point in 1885. Nor has he only won spurs—he has won appreciative sobriquets from the men who fought with him—these know him as "Kitchen Pershing" or "Black Jack Pershing"—an intrepid cavalryman, a resourceful leader.

Gen. Pershing won his greatest fame in Moro campaigns and with it won a promotion over 852 officers senior to him and the grade of Brigadier General in 1904.

He is fifty-six years old and was born in Linn County, Mo. His first service after leaving West Point was as second lieutenant in the Sixth Cavalry with Gen. Miles in the Apache campaign in Arizona. In the early nineties he was in the war against the Sioux Indians and led his troops in many hard fought engagements.

It was as a major of volunteers that he was in the fighting at El Caney and San Juan in Cuba during

the Spanish War.

He was a captain when he was sent to the Philippines in the war against Aguinaldo; it was as a brigadier general that he left Manila. His was the task of subduing the savage Moros of Jolo. This province was intensely hostile and Pershing was ordered to "clean it up."

The last act of the "clean up" was the campaign of Bud Dajo, the crater of an extinct volcano wherein 600 Moros, everyone a Mohammedan fanatic, had entrenched themselves. The place was besieged so successfully by Pershing's men that every one of the Moros was put to death, either in the crater or in an attempt to escape from it.

The latest service of Gen. Pershing was his leadership of the American advance into hostile Mexico. He was brigadier general then. He came from Mexico a major general. It was while he was at the border that his wife and three of his four children were burned to death in their home in San Francisco.

Col. Charles Augustus Doyen of the Marine Corps has been in the corps since 1895 and is a graduate of the Naval Academy. He was in command of the Marine barracks at Washington since January, 1915. He was born in New Hampshire, Sept. 2, 1859. In 1900 he was command of the Marine barracks at the Naval Academy and was one of the witnesses during the investigation following the death of Lieut. J. N. Sutton Jr., who was shot at Annapolis and was held to be a suicide.

Col. Doyen has seen fighting service at the head of landing parties of marines in the West Indies. He was in command of the marines aboard the Hancock stationed in Deming, N. M., during the Mexican revolution in 1913. He has had experience in handling large bodies of men on the Pacific Coast.

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## Two Hard Fighting Men, Pershing and Doyen, Who Lead Troops for France

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